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THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 9, 1850.

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HICKORY HALL: OR THE OUTCAST. A ROMANCE OF THE BLUE RIDGE.

> IN FOUR PARTS. BY MES. EMMA D. E. N SOUTHWORTH.

i can bear scorpion's stings, tread fields of fire. in frozen gulfs of cold eternal lie, Be toosed aloft through tracks of endless void, But cannot live in shame."-Jounna Buillie.

> PART IV .- Continued, THE VICTIM BRIDE.

"A dream is on my soul I see a slumberer crowned with flowers, and smitting As in delighted visions, on the brink
(1) A dread charm! "-Hemans's Vespers of Palerme

"Regina! my dearest sister! I am delighted and-astonaded to see you! Whence come you? How come you? But here! before you reply, take this easy chair, and-give me your bonnet! weary! You rode all night! Who escorted you? Nay, do not answer! You look so exhausted! When station fortier , recognition from

Wolfgang, my dear fellow !-but no! I will run It was with something like this tirade of ejaculations of astonishment, joy, love, and solicitude, that I received my sister, placed her in the lounging chair, set a cushion under her feet, and ran

off to order refreshments. I was absent some fifteen minutes; and when I returned, followed by a waiter bringing in coffee, &c., and a chambermaid to take Miss Fairfield's things and receive her orders, I found Wolfgang chronic courage! you mean, medically speaking! a countenance beaming with happiness, his left arm caressingly encircling her shoulders, his right hand clasping hers, and she no longer pale and gaze. He drew off as we entered, and each resamed composure. Regina arose with her accus-tomed stately self-possession, and, attended by the my sister's pride! I do not understand it, and it chambermaid, retired from the room to refresh troubles me for her future." herself by a change of dress, saying to me, en passan', that I might countermand the waiter of refreshments, and, if we had not already breakfast-

ed, she would join us at that meal. I said that we had not, and she left us.

Breakfast for three was served in our parlor, and in half an hour Regina entered, every vestige goodness, and genius!? and in half an hour Regina entered, every vestige | go nance and bearing, and she attired in a plain but rich morning dress of India muslin, looking beau

tiful and gracious as ever. During breakfast, I made no inquiries concern ing the motive of her extraordinary journey at this particular time, when she knew I was soon to return home. I rightly conjectured that she had a somewhat lengthy explanation to make; besides which, the waiter was in attendance, and we could have no confidential conversation in the presence

When our meal was over, however, and when the waiter had removed the breakfast service, set the room in order, and retired, Regina scated herself in the easy chair, placed her feet upon the foststool, summoned Wallraven and myself to her side, and in a calm voice and with a composed manner informed us that our guardian, using the great power intrusted to him by our father's will. had converted all our property into cash, and fled with it to the West Indies!-that, too, just on the eve of my majority, when in a few weeks he knew he would be called upon to deliver up his trust ! By this piece of unparalleled rascality we were left-no, not "beggars," nor "penniless," quite. We might have between us, in pocket money, jewelry, and personal appointments, some five or

six thousand dollars-that was all. At first, I was too completely stunned by the news-not of our great loss, but of our guardian's great villany-to feel the real sharpness of our misfortune.

I was astonished, also, at Regina's statuesque repose. Could nothing on earth disturb that sovereign self-possession, that radiant serenity? No; nothing external or impersonal, it seemed, could

I turned in despair and looked at Wallraven How would he receive the news of his friend's calamity? When I first turned my eyes full upon him, taking him as it were by surprise, he looked positively agog with joy! I had never seen any exhibition of triumph like that in him before! What did he mean? Before I had time to ask, his obstreperousness was reined in, and his fea-

tures forced into an expression of gravity. Regina further informed me that she had availed herself of the opportunity afforded by the jurney of the Right Reverend Bishop L. who was travelling north to the Convention, to join her brother; that she had written to warn me of her approach -a letter which, by the way,

Miss Fairfield then excused herself, and left us to seek needful repose.

I never received.

As soon as she had gone, Wolfgang, who had with difficulty restrained his excitement all this time, impetuously threw himself down beside me, and, clasping me as if I had been his sweetheart exclaimed, vehemently-

"My brother! my heart! command my utmost powers and resources-command me! Half my father's wealth is mine when I demand it-it is yours when you want it !?

Thank you, thank you, thank you. I am not overwhelmed by this misfortune, dear Wolfgang, though I am in danger of being so by your whole

hearted goodness." And you will let me serve you!"

Not to the funatical extent or in the manner that you propose, my dear Wallraven! You are excited by this news even more than I am. My dear generous fellow, be quiet. As you perceive, neither my sister nor myself is driven mad by this misfortune. I shall execute now a plan that I often thought of even in my days of independence, and in doing so enter a line of life for which I have at times had a very strong inclination."

And what is that?" The Christian ministry! I shall immediately cartail every unnecessary expense, reduce my living to the severest economy, convert all my personal effects that can possibly be dispensed with into cash, and commence a course of theolo gical reading."

Fairfield, you constrain my admiration Have you, then, no painful regrets for the pastno gnawing anxiety for the future ?"

None for myself."

You astonish me !" "But "_

Well ?"

For another "-

" Well? 'For another'-for whom, Fairfield' Have you been falling in love? though that could scarcely happen without my knowledge, as we have been so inseparable-but yet, is it so?" " No, I have not fallen in love! Of course you

only of my sister !" said I seriously. "Your sister !" he exclaimed, in what I thought

know that; and you should know also that I speak

very unnatural surprise. "Your sister!"

Certainly-my sister. "And why, pray ?"

"Is it so strange that I should feel anxiety for the future of Regina after this serious reverse !"

"No, certainly not-assuredly not! Excuse me! I-my thoughts fly occasionally, and I spake, perhaps, rather in reference to my own phase of mind, and from my own point of view, than from yours. Go on, dear Fairfield! Believe me, though my thoughts fly, they only circle round and round you and your interests, my brother. Go on, I pray you! Tell me all your causes of anxiety."

"Regina, then! I could very well support my sister in a small way; or, at a moderate outlay, I could establish her at the head of a new Female

Acalemy-but" " Well, my dear friend?"

"Her haughtiness of heart unfits her alike for dependence upon me, or servitude of others. This lofty pride troubles me the more, that I have no sort of sympathy with it-cannot understand and held it open while she swept majestically it fully; and, as far as I do, utterly condemn it! Human pride is folly, or insanity. The Saviour of the world was not proud "-

anticipate the privilege of the vestments! For myself, I adore that 'lofty pride' of Miss Fairfield. It is indissolubly entwined with the most ex-Place your feet upon this footsteel! You look so alted virtues, which could not exist without it!" "You speak like a lover !"

"I speak truth. Her 'lefty pride' sustains the "I speak truth. Her 'lefty pride' sustains the highest sentiments of truth courage, generosity, in misery to both; therefore I had sought to in misery to both; therefore I had sought to in misery to both; therefore I had sought to in misery to both; therefore I had sought to in misery to both; therefore I had sought to in misery to both; therefore I had sought to in misery to both; therefore I had sought to in misery to both; therefore I had sought to in misery to both; therefore I had sought to in misery to both; therefore I had sought to in misery to both; therefore I had sought to in misery to both; therefore I had sought to in misery to both; therefore I had sought to in misery to both; therefore I had sought to in misery to both; therefore I had sought to in misery to both; therefore I had sought to in misery to both; therefore I had sought to in misery to both; therefore I had sought to be a sought to "I have never seen her 'fortitude' tested yet.

It is that which I dread !" "You have never seen her fortitude tested!" not even in this sudden and severe reverse of for-No, only her courage is tested here. She has

met, but has not yet horne, the evils of this misfortune! Courage only meets calamity bravely; it takes fortitude to endure it strongly and patiently. Courage dares misfortune-fortitude sustains it "Courage is acute fortitude, and fortitude is

"Certainly! I beg your pardon, Fairfield, for cutting short both your sermon on pride and your ethical and metaphysical essay on courage and fortitude, because the former was ill-timed, the

weary, but blushing with pride and pleasure, as latter essentially unphilosophical, and both would have run to I know not what length! Now, then! let us return to the more attractive subject of Miss Fairfield. You were saying "-

> "And I repeat most emphatically, that I adore that pride! "You are an enthusiast!" "I worship that pride! that lofty spirit, which

Oh! you are mad !"

Honor to whom honor is due!" Yes! but that is not to the haughty! He who spake those words said also: 'The humble shall' exalted, and the proud shall be brought low'. 'He that exalted himself shall be abased;' and 'The MEEK shall inherit the earth'—'Pride goeth before a fall, and a haughty temper before destruction.' You doubtless will give me more contempt for what you will consider weakness, than credit for the fear of God; but I confess that these things trouble me for my dearest sis

ter! It seems to me that her severe discipline has already began! I do hope"——

"Pshaw! hush! Nonsense! Don't preach!
You're not in the holy orders yet!" exclaimed Wolfgang, interrupting me, in a husky voice and with an agitated manner.

He shuddered twice or thrice in his old way. ot up and walked to the window, and said-It seems to me you are croaking this evening Fairfield! to say nothing of a very unbrotherly severity to a trait of character in your only sister which I for one cannot consider a fault, but must

look upon with high respect, even when "-He stopped abruptly.

When carried to excess. Yes! something of

that sort!" he said, with an involuntary writhe of his beautiful lips.

A twinge of remorse wrung me for an instant. I felt that I had been severe with the foible of my dear Regina, and that it was not only ungenerous but unjust, to speak of her fault in her absence so I hastened to say— "You know that I have no fraternal insensibil-

ity to my sister's noble character, Wolfgang!" you have! You do not see, do not ac knowledge that it is PRIDE keeps that high, pure character so spotless from even conventional little

Yes, I do! but I see also that that 'PRIDE makes Regina sternly uncompromising, terribly intolerent of the little social and conventional meannesses and falsehoods of others!" The effect of my words upon him was as fearful

as unexpected! He blanched suddenly, dropped into a chair, and glared luridly from under the shade of his long black lashes at me, as if I had wilfully and wantonly outraged him.

I was about done with surprise at any eccentric

motion of Wallraven; and fate, or something, im-pelled me to go on. "What is neither always reasonable nor Christian, her high-toned sense of honor, is morbid, even to mania. Deception, no matter how well, how logically defended, finds no tolerance with her. It would disgust her in a mere acquaintance; it would aligned her first mere acquaintance; it would alienate her forever from a friend; and in one she loved preëminently, it would kill or madden her! I know and feel it. It is this that has terrified me for my sister! It is this that makes me shudder when I recall the fearful words, the thunder words— Pride goeth before a fall, and a haughty temper before destrucshoulder, and the husky, inaudible words—
"For God's sake, hush!" and Wallraven rushed

out of the room. "I have something to say to you, dear Ferdinand," said my sister Regina, laying her fair hand affectionately on my shoulder, and sinking

softly into a chair by my side. She looked so fair, so proud, so joyous, yet-se

charmingly embarrassed.
"Why, how beautiful you are, Regina! Queen Blanch! Fair one with golden locks!" exclaimed I, in involuntary admiration and fondness. And she mas! Dazzingly beautiful! She had arisen, she mas! Dazzingly beautiful! She had arisen, restored by her long morning sleep, refreshed by her cold bath, and dressed for dinner. She wore a very light blue satin, with fine lace falls to the short sleeves, and low corsage. Her splendid pale gold hair was rolled back from her snowy forehead and temples in shining bandeaus, and woven in a large knot behind. She had floated in and sunk down by me, softly, lightly, gracefully, as a sun-gilded azure cloud, a vision of celestial beauty!

"I have something to say to you, dear Ferdinand," she repeated, without deigning to notice

nand," she repeated, without deigning to notice y admiration.
"I listen, desrest Regina," said I, seriously.
"Brother, I am engaged to be married to Wolf

gong Wallraven."
I started to my feet, throwing off her hand by

"Are you so surprised?" she serenely inquired "No. Regina! No!" I exclaimed emphatically. without replying to her last observation. "Yes, then, if I must repeat my declaration, no, no, it is not? it must not! it shall not be so!"
"Why?" she asked, calmly, with scarcely a perceptible inflection of surprise and contempt in her tone.

Wallraven!"

"Will you endeavor to make yourself intelli-gible, Ferdinand?" she demanded, coldly. "Wallraven cannot in honor marry you, and Her snowy brow grew purple; she drew her proud crest haughtily up, and was preparing

my hand upon her with an imploring gesture, and, rising, went and turned the key in the door,

sat down by her side, and beseeching her by our fraternal love to listen to me with some little toleration, I began, and gave her a minute, detailed account of my whole confidential connection with Wallraven, commencing from our earliest school days; passing through our life at the pre-paratory school; through our college friendship; including our joint visit to my guardian's house at Willow Hill, with the extraordinary scene in his chamber; and, lastly, my recent visit to Hick-ory Hall, with the frightful occurrence in my chamber in the dead of the first night of my arrival. I ended with imploring my sister, as she valued her happiness, not to risk it by a marriage with him. For any other good purpose than that of doing my own duty and exonerating my own

conscience, I might just as well have been silent. Regina heard me through, though, as my story progressed, I saw her lip curl, and curl, with a slowly withering contempt; and when I finished, she arose with flashing eyes, and answered me with a blasting, consuming scorn, anger, and defiance—accusing me of degrading suspicions—de-grading to myself and to no one else, of treachery to my friend—of—I know not what beside; and expressing, with the air of an empress, her high-est trust in Wolfgang Wallraven's unimpeachable purity and honor. In short, she replied to me as any other haughty, high-spirited woman would reply to aspersions so cast upon the man she deigned to accept.

I attempted a rejoinder; but resuming her sovereign self-possession, with a gesture full of high command, she silently indicated her will to leave the room; and I went to the door, unlocked,

I felt myself relieved of a most disagreeable duty, which had been pressing upon me for some "Come, Ferdinand, my reverend friend! don't time, though certainly placed in a very unpleasant inticipate the privilege of the vestments! For myself, I adore that 'lofty pride' of Miss Fair-inyself, I adore that 'lofty pride' of Miss above all things. Could their union have seemed likely-to secure their felicity, I should have de-sired it more than any other event. But, from all I had seen and heard, I feared that it would end

> both my friend and sister. One lesson I learned, that it is useless and absurd to interfere between lovers who really love each other. I determined, however, to tell Wolfgang all I had said to Regina. I could not conceal this from him, for I could not have anything approximating towards a

treachery upon my conscience.

The dinner bell rang in the midst of my painful cogitations, and mechanically, as a matter of habit, I sauntered down into the dining-room, and ook my seat at the table.

Soon the door opened, and Wallraven entered with Regins on his arm, and they took their places, which were first and second above mine, Regina sitting between me and Wolfgang. nothing on Regina's fair, frosty brow, or in her usually calm, cold manner, could I perceive whether she were still angry with me. Wolfgang looked black as the muzzle of a loaded cannon; whether with anger, gloom, or both, I could not

After dinner, a pair of horses were brought around, and Wallraven invited Regina to ride, to which she assented, and I was left to my own unpleasant company and thoughts for the rest of

Very late in the afternoon they returned. Regina went to her chamber to change her riding habit, and Wallraven came into our parlor, where I was still sitting. He rang the bell, and, throwing his whip, cap, gloves, &c, to the waiter who entered, directed him to bring wine. I approached

" Wallraven "Well!" "I have something offensive to say to you!"

Out with it, man ! "You will be angry !"
"If I am, I shall knock you down first and for give you afterwards."

That will be Christian, but dangerous Vor are engaged to my sister. "She told me." "Well, what then? you told me to win her it

could." Yes; but"-" Well !" "Circumstances have transpired since then"

"You made no allowance for circumstances."
"I was wrong—hasty—very indiscreet!"
"Ah! well! 'circumstances have transpired!
To what 'circumstances' do you allude?"
"Among other things—the events of a night an

Wallraven grew very pale, but commanded "Will you relate to me those events ?" he asked, in a constrained voice.

"Certainly," replied I, and detailed to him the occurrences of my first night at Hickory Hall. To my surprise, he looked infinitely relieved, though the laugh was unnatural with which he

"You connot believe it possible that the turtle soup and deviled partridges gave you a horrible

nightmare, can you?"
"No, truly, I cannot. What I saw was real?" "Fairfield, when next you visit Hickory Hall, ook into the library, and on the third shelf in the second arch, on the right hand of the chimney-piece, you will find Sir Walter Scott's complete works. Select from among them his volume on Demonology, and read it with attention. I think

t will do you good," said he, with a calm, deliber-What I was about to say to you, Wolfgang,

was this: I felt it to be my duty to my sister to inform her of all I know of your history, as well as to hint to her all I suspect!? And I looked, expecting him to explode. He was quiet as a bombshell untouched.

"Ah! you told her?" " Well ?"

valued her happiness, not to risk it by marrying you. I used every argument and entreaty in my power to enforce or persuade her to break with "And the result"-" Was utterly unsuccessful." No more than that ?"

"Well, Wallraven, I implored her, as she

"Yes! much more! I was totally defeated, routed, blasted by the lightning of her angry soorn, and I wonder that a man of me is left to

tell the tale ! Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha! I knew it!" "I said everything I could say to your injury, Wolfgang, and, having done so, I come to tell you

not in defiance, but in frankness."

"God bless you, Fairfield! there! I believe that is the first time in all my life, at least since my angel mother went to Heaven, that I have prayed! but happy love makes one grateful and devout. God bless you, Fairfield, for you were true to your sister, to my bride! my idolized Regina! You were right to tell her all you knew, which was were right to tell her all you knew, which was-nothing; and all you suspect, which was-something less! But, Fairfield, my dear fellow, having made up my own mind to marry her, it is quite settled! Let your conscience rest, for you cannot help it! What is your elequence to mine, when I love her? What is the power of all mer and devils over her, compared to mine, when she loves me? It is settled. All earth and hell could not part us now! It is settled. I wrote to my father this noon. I shall take my wife to Paris immediately after our marriage. I intend to make our home there for many, many years—perhaps forever! France is really the only half-civilized ountry in this barbarous world! Paris, only, is really enlightened! or, beginning to be. Yes!
Paris shall be our home. Go with us, Fairfield,

to that modern Sodom I will never go "No! to that modern Sodom I will never go! You, Wallraven, if I know you, will never like a place where the sanctity of home and hearth is unknown! You will be only, at best, a refugee in Paris—from what I suppose—nay, I hope—I may

"Yes, you will know, some day, when I can tell you my humiliating secret PROUDLY! Then you shall know!" "God grant that you may be able to do so Wolfgang, my brother!"

Regina at this moment entered the room, every sign of displeasure vanished from her radiant brow. I made no farther opposition. I crushed down in the bottom of my heart my foreboding fears, and tried to hope. Now that it was useless to look on the dark side, I turned resolutely to to look on the dark side, I turned resolutely to the bright one, which was really very bright. Wolfgang—young, handsome, talented, accom-plished, and wealthy—the distinguished graduate of the University, now radiant with the glory of his recent collegiate honors, adoring my sister,

The next day we received a visit from Bishop

North. tune when he came, but congratulated us upon our firmness and gayety when he went away.

I promised to return his call; and accordingly upon the second day I did so, and took that opportunity of informing him of my sister's contem-

theological reading for the purpose of taking holy orders. I told him how long this had been on my mind, how long, even before I dreamed of a possible loss of fortune. He highly approved my design, and placed his library at my service, inviting me at the same time to return with him to the South, and take

plated marriage with Wolfgang Wallraven, and of unfolding to him my desire to enter a course of

up my abode for the present at his house. There were many reasons why I should feel no scruple in accepting the assistance of the venera-ble old man. He had in his youth been indebted to my grandfather for his own education, and subsequent establishment in the church in which he had risen to such high honor. Now, in his age, he had wealth, a large house, an extensive library, and but a small family, consisting of his wife, one son, and a daughter. He seemed very anxious to assist me, and soon overruled my faint

I told him, however, that it would be impossi ble for me to return with him, or go Seuth at all, until after my sister's marriage, when I promised When I returned, I found that Wallraven and

Regina had walked out together. They did not return until the dipper hour. I pass over two weeks, the mornings of which were spent in walking, or riding out, or reading, music or conversation at home; and the evenings,

in attending lectures, concerts, &c. abroad, or in some social pastime in our own parlor. Regina was proudly, though bashfully, joyous. Wallraven exhibited a haughty and happy self-consciousness, that became him greatly. ery day his step was more stately and elastic, his eye more steady and commanding. The regnant

pirit was assaredly triumphant now!

At the end of two weeks, early one morning. he entered my chamber with a haughty step, and laid before me two papers, indicating the one that

That was a letter from his father, Mr. Wallraven, giving consent to his marriage, and filled with affectionate expressions of regard for his bride, and earnest prayers for the happiness of both, regretting that his infirmities must prevent his travelling North to be present at their marriage, and pressing Wolfgang to bring his wife to Hickory Hall immediately after the ceremony His letter ended with a message of affection and esteem for myself, a fervent tender of service, and an invitation to accompany my sister and her husband to Virginia. The letter was like the old gentleman himself, full of delicate beneficence, exalted love and magnanimity, yet through all betraying an undertone of sadness, selemnity, al-most gloom. I was deeply affected on reading it.

Wolfgang slipped it from my hand, and with an air of princely hauteur, approaching I thought even to arrogance, placed the other paper before This was the attested copy of a deed settling one hundred thousand dollars on Regina Fair-field. I read this twice, or thrice, before I looked up to see Wallraven leaning over my chair with

his look of offensive assumption now fled, and in its place an expression of generous satisfaction.

"Why, what is the meaning of this, Waltrainquired I, with the feeling and the tone "It means to express my own and my father's deep sense of the high honor Miss Fairfield con-fers upon us in bestowing her hand on me!" he

replied, in a sad, earnest, and somewhat bitter "But this is wrong, utterly wrong, Wallraven Regina's whole fortune now does not amount to more than three thousand dollars—a sum scarcely sufficient to provide the trouseau of a Wall-raven bride. If you will have her, in the name of Heaven take her; but do not think of giving so much where nothing is given in retween!

"She gives me her priceless self," he answered,

almost mournfully; then, after a short pause added—"I am glad that it is so. I am glad that sh is dowerless. I would confer everything upon my bride; receive nothing from her but her love and still be her debtor, and still tremble for oh, God! what am I saying!" he ejaculated, ab

ruptly pausing.
"Regina herself, for the reason that she bring

you no property, will object to receiving this munificent settlement."
"She must not! It is the time-honored custom of our family. It has always been the rule of the Wallravens to settle that dower upon the lady whom their heir should select as a bride, and who should respond to his love. Her fastidiousness must make her no exception to this rule. Indeed her refined delicacy and pure, high pride will pre vent her seeing the matter as you do. She will not for a moment degrade her sentiments by mix ing them up with these subjects!

TO BE CONTINUED !

From the New York Tribune ALARMING SPREAD OF NON-INTERCOURSE.

The Hobbs Hollow Gazette, published at Hobb's Hollow, in Jersey, publishes the following "spir-ited resolutions" of the "chivalry" of that "gal-

lant" place: At an enthusiastic meeting of the Planters of Hobbs Hollow, held at the "Oyster and Turnip" Inn, Nov. 20, 1850, General John Fire in the chair, and Colonel E. L. Squip, secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were unani mously adopted:

Whereas the people of Hobbs Hollow have since the formation of the United States Govern-ment, pursued the vocation of planting oysters and garden vegetables, and selling the products of our plantations in the New York market: And whereas the City of New York, regardless of our rights, has pursued a system of "aggression" upon our institutions: And whereas the said city is grawing rich and populous by feeding on our oysters and vegetables, which they purchase from us—thus impoverishing us: And whereas we cannot look with composure on the growth and prosperity of said city, now numbering more than 500,000 souls, while Hobbs. Hollow is at most stationary, and our soil and oyster-beds are becoming less and less profitable every day-there-

Resolved, That as "chivalrous" and "generou sons' of Hobbs Hollow, we will hold no further intercourse with said City of New York; that by withholding our cysters and vegetables from the fanatical consumers thereof, in said city, her population will soon dwindle, and Hobbs Hollow will become the most prosperous portion of the globe.

Resolved, That the sons of Hobbs Hollow are

not only the bravest men on earth, but that they are the most hospitable, talented, and fond of all sorts of danger, and of "plucking up drowning honor by the locks," and all that sort of thing.

Resolved, That we will not buy anything which comes from New York; that we will not load manure or clams on Ira Brown's scow, he having bought her in New York, and being also a New-

Yorker by birth. Resolved, That we pledge our lives, our fortunes, our lobster pots and clam rakes, in the holy cause of resisting the fanatical oppressions of New York; that a regiment of five men be forthwith raised to enforce our rights.

isions throw some light upon the mode of living

Sound, Secretary. NAMES OF PROVISIONS .- The names of pro-

among the higher and lower classes of our population. Bread, with the common productions of the gardens, such as peas, beans, eggs, and some other articles which might be produced in the cottage-garden or yard, retain their Saxon names, and evidently formed the chief nourishment of the Saxon portion of the population. Of meat, though the word is Saxon, they are probably little; for it is one of the most curious dreumstances connected with the English language, that while the living animals are called by Anglo-Saxon names, as oxen, calves, sheep, piga, deer, the flesh of those animals when prepared for the table is called by names which are all Anglo-Norman, beef, veal, mutton, pork, venison. The butcher who killed them is himself known by an Anglo-Norman name. Even fowls, when killed, receive the Norman name of poultry. This can only be explained by the circumstance that the Saxon population in general was only acquainted with the living animals, while their flesh was carried off to the castle and table of the Norman possessors of among the higher and lower classes of our poputhe castle and table of the Norman possessors of the land, who gave it names taken from their own language. Plesh meat, salted, was hoarded up in immense quantities in the Norman castles, and

next day we received a visit from Bishop we believe old popular songs, by stealth, was baon, under whose care Regina had travelled con, and that also is still called by an AngloNorman name.

For the National Era. BROTHER-MAN: A CREED FOR CHRISTENDOM

If we wish to make the world A fair Paradise below, Where the streams of joy and peace Freely through all hearts shall flow-If we wish to haste the time By holy Prophets spoken, When man shall rise from Passion's thrall,

And every chain be broken-

BY REV. NELSON FROWN.

Then let this motto word, Still mightier than the sword. By every ear be heard, "BROTHER-MAN! BROTHER-MAN!" From king to artisan, The bond and free, From sea to sea,

All brother men!

From icy pole to pole,

Yes, let the chorus roll

Each, each a brother man

If we wish to preach with power Truths that shall the world redeem-Words that melt the heart to love, And with Christian glory beam ; If we wish to humble pride, Bow all souls in mutual prayer Bauish hate and envy's curse-Make all minds Love's blessing share-Then let the motto word,

From every text be heard. " Brother man! brother man! If we wish to banish WAR, With its grim and barsh array-Stop the flow of human gore. Usher in a nightless Day; If we wish to hush the storn Raging in each guilty soul, Written on each spirit's scroll-Then let Love's motto word

Be felt as well as heard,

By every brother-man Of every hue or clan, Brother-man-each a brother-man This fair world is very large. And with many blessings rife There's enough for all of joy, Yet what means this hate and strife Bloody hands and festering wounds, Streaming eyes and plaints and groam Clanking chains and curses loud, Cannon-balls and tyrant thrones

By every ear was heard, Brother-man! brother-man Dost thou see a son of guilt? Pity, as you pass him by; Treat him as a brother-man Not as many, scornfully; He is fashioned from the dust-Thus were fashioned you and I; iouls in essence are the same,

While we live and when we die

Oh that the motto word,

Still mightier than the sword,

Then let the motto word, Still mightier than the sword, By every ear be heard Brother-man! brother-man! Though his soul is stained with sin And his heart to love seems dead Though guilt rankles deep within And sweet peace bath from him fled-With a carse, or frowning look, Scorn him not when passing by

Give him light, and truth, and bread Vork to do, with gentle speech Help him from his thrall to rise, Gentle words his heart will reach Give in love a brother's hand, Kaise him up!-'tis well to try; He is worth to Heaven as much, Then let this motto word. Still mightier than the sword. From land to land be heard,

He hath soul, and mind, and heart

Just the same as you and I

To serf of every clan From sea to sea, All brother-men. Oh! let the chorus roll From ley pole to pole,

Brother man' brother-man

Each, each a brother man! Howlett Place, Onondaga, December, 1849. The following communication, from a citizen of Kentucky, shows the baleful operation of the

new Fugitive Law .- Ed. Era. A FEGITIVE CASE.

WHEELING, VA., Dec. 2, 1850 To the Editor of the National Era: I wish to submit to your readers the following stement of a Fugitive SLAVE CASE, that has re-

cently been brought to my notice while sojourn-

ing in Louisville, Kentucky.
In the Louisville daily papers of the 17th of
November appeared the following paragraph:
The following is from the New Albany Ledger of yesterday : FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—Three persons were yesterday brought before Esq. Jocelyn, charged by a man named Dennis Frame of Arkansas with

being fugitive slaves. The alleged fugitives are a woman about 55 years of age, her daughter about 35, and a son of the latter, a boy of 7 or 8 The case will be heard to-morrow. What is singular about this case is that the socalled fugitives are, to all appearances, white percernible in the oldest woman nor in the boy; and a large majority of those who have seen the other woman are of the opinion that she also is of pure-

white origin.
"About ten days ago the family were kidnapped or enticed across the river, where they were put on a boat bound south; but when in the neigh-borhood of Hawesville were (as they say) put on shore by the passengers, and made their way

back here.
"The oldest woman says that she is a native of "The oldest woman says that she is a native of Baltimore; that many years ago her husband was killed by Indians, and she and her daughter carried away captive by them, among whom she has ever since lived—latterly in Arhansas, but are to slaves, and were never treated as such. Upon the whole, this is one of the most singular cases the whole, this is one of the most singular cases that has occurred under the Fugitive Law."

And on the 19th appeared this additional no-tice, copied from the same paper: "THE NEW ALBANY FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.— We find the following in the New Albany Ledger

examination of the case of the alleged fugitive slaves from Arkansas was postponed till Satur-day (to-morrow) at 10 o'clock. This case continues to excite considerable attention, not only here, but elsewhere, as on Thursday, the day set for the trial, the marshal of Kentucky and a number of other official personages from the other side were here to hear the testimony. The fugitives have the best of counsel engaged in their behalf. We learn that a number of medical gentlemen have made close examination of the person of the oldest female; and that they are of the opinion that there is no African blood in her

On the 26th, I met in the streets of Louisville in the case, but who was not employed on either side. On inquiring, I found he was fully conver-sant with all the facts, and was present at the first examination. He fully corroborated all that appears in the paragraphs just quoted as to the whiteness of the alleged fugitives, and added that the attorney who was prosecuting the claim for the gentleman from Arkansas admitted that the fugitives "were as white as his own wife and children, but that that was none of his business." I was also informed that the boy had attended the ne school with white children, without exciting the slightest suspicion as to his color.

The alleged fugitives are then in jail at New

Albany waiting to procure proof from Arkansas, touching their origin and their present claim to

This morning I took up the Pittsburg Morning Post, and in the telegraph news from Louisville appeared the following:

" Louisville. November 29. "The three fugitive slaves, arrested and confined at New Albany, were brought to this city by the United States Marshal for Indiana, and delivered up to their owner, a citizen of Arkan-sas. The thing was done very secretly. A lawyer was consulted to examine the owner's papers, who considered the title good, and a trial on the part of the slaves useless. Gentlemen who saw them say the mother and grandson are perfectly white, and the mother has a little Indian blood in

This, then, is the denouncent of this case under the operation of a law which Southern men say must be neither repealed nor modified, except upon the condition of a dissolution of the Union.
I do not know that I can add any comments,

giving additional force to the feeling that must arise in every manly bosom upon the perusal of the foregoing statement; if I do, they will be simple additional facts, tending to show what is really involved in the statement. 1. The statement of the case is made up from

Southern testimony, the two first paragraphs being cut from the Weekly Louisville Lorraal of the 20th of November, and the third from a telegraphic despatch from the place where the fugitives were given up; there is therefore no "tain of Abolationism' in the statement of facts.

2. Every one must see that the practical value

of the writ of habeas corpus, and the trial by jury, is totally destroyed by the operation of this law. It is folly to talk about the fugitives suing for their freedom in Arkansas. "On the side of the oppressor there is power." He can, when the shackles are once around their limbs, send the grandmother to Louisiana, the mother to Georgia, and the child to South Carolina. If they then should once open their mouths about their "rights to freedom," what shall restrain the owner from using sufficient punishment to teach them their place. He has a wount to with them. ad libitum to accomplish his object, or to confine them where he may choose. If not allowed time or opportunity to procure evidence in a free State, These persons were consigned to hopeless

slavery entirely by ex parts evidence. Their being claimed as slaves, and being further charged with the crime of having a minute but utterly imperceptible trace of African blood in their veins, ncapacitated them from giving evidence as against white man. The affidavit of the master is proof sufficient to consign the alleged fugitives to slavery. If they had been charged with murder, they would have a right to a trial by jury; but being charged as "fuguives from slavery," they are without trial consigned to a worse punishment than that which attaches to the crime of murderfor slavery involves not only the degradation and suffering of the present generation, but all that may come after them. 4. These persons were either entitled to their freedom, or they were slaves. If the first suppo-

sition be true, the transaction is a disgrace to the land we live in. If the second, it shows the exquisite perfection to which practical amaigama-tion is carried in some of the Southern States Facts like this should make a Southerner blush whenever the word amalgamation is used as an argument against the Anti-Slavery men of the Moreover, these white slaves are compelled to live in a state of fornication and concubinage by law, or marry some one of well-defined negro blood, except they can find other slaves as white

as themselves. These are the only three alternatives left to them, upon the supposition that they are subject to the usual passions of humanity.

5. These facts are published in the two Whig ither for or against the transaction. The Demoare cumulative, and do not operate as a repeal of the penalties of the act of 1793. Adding new cratic paper had two heartless paragraphs, show-ing decided sympathy with the claimant, but not a word for the alleged fugitives.

AMERICAN CITIZEN.

For the National Era. REPLY TO SECESSION No. 3.

CONCLUDED. 1 Thes. iii, 6, is referred to by our Brother and needs a passing notice. "Now we command you, brethrea, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye withdraw yourselves from every brother that walketh disorderly." To my remark, that the duty was clearly enjoined, but the pre-cise mode of withdrawal not given, he says now "Here is a mistake; the precise mode is given by the Apostle." What is the mode? Why, "Note that man, and have no company with him!" is the reply. Now, this no more designates the precise de, than the exhortation to withdraw. As we mode, than the exhortation to withdraw. As we have already shown, in our remarks upon 1 Cor. v. 11, that not to company with a fornicator means that each individual shall have no sociability with that each individual shall have no sociability with him, if he is a member of the church, and of course forbids our having felloswhip with him as a Christian. If the majority suspend the offender, we get clear of his company in this way; but if the majority will not suspend the offender, then the withdrawal must be effected by secession. The precise mode is, therefore, not given.

With respect to the passage in Rev., referred to by Brother Fullerton, it is usually brought forward to refute the doctrine, that it is wrong to leave a church until we are cast out; it is said that in this passage we are commanded to "come out." And when thus applied, it is pertinent. It is held by the advocates of secession, that this passage applies to all bodies that have the dis-tinctive marks of Babylon; and as the Catholic church has these marks, we believe it applies to her. And should the Presbyterian church present substantially the same characteristics, we hold that it applies to her. In its proper place, I

may discuss this latter hypothesis with the Bro-ther. We have not room just here. We come now to the analogy which he presents, between remaining with the State, when it is corrupt, and remaining with the Church when it is corrupt. I think I shall be able to show that the cases are not analogous. The end of civil government may be attained, even when there may be great corruption on the part of the rulers. "She is not the light of the world." Her end is to bear the sword, so that she may be a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well." Until her and a praise to them that do well. Onthe her corruptions become destructive to the end for which she was instituted, the citizen may, if he use all appropriate means for her reformation, remain under her rule, and not incur guilt. But should the government become destructive of the ends for which it was instituted, it becomes the duty of the citizen, "either to alter or abolish it." And no other plea than that he cannot avoid

clase will. If the slaves of the South had power to change the government exercised over them, and would not do it, they would be guilty. If it were as easy and as possible a thing for the subjects of Hungary to pass from under the despotism of Austria as it is to pass from the Old School Presbyterian church to the Free church, and they would not do it, every just man would hold them guilty. So, when a church becomes destructive of the end for which it was instituted, it becomes the duty of the members either to alter that the duty of the members either to alter that church, or abolish it, so far as they are concerned. We believe that the churches from which we have secoded have become destructive of the ends for which they were instituted. We did what we could to alter them, and, failing in that, we have abolished them, so far as we are concerned. Any man in this land can do that, and therefore is guilty if he does not do it.

In our reply to Sccession No. 2, we showed, that corrupt in morals as were the members of the Jewish church in the days of the Saviour, she still answered the end of her institution, and therefore the Saviour was not guilty in waiting upon her institutions and ordinances. Suppose the citizens of slaveholding States could by a voluntary act set up Governments there, under the rule of which every slave might be free if he the citizens of slaveholding States could by a voluntary act set up Governments there, under the rule of which every slave might be free if he chose, and every one oppressed might be relieved, would they be innocent in not doing it? and the slave be innocent in not availing himself of such a Government? This is the case with regard to corrupt churches—and I mean by corrupt churches those which have become destructive of the end for which they were instituted. Those who desire to form pure churches can do so; and those who wish to associate with them can have an opportunity. All who accounts the regard to daily over. There is a note, I believe, in the wrapper, sir," observed the messenger; "perhaps it would require an answer." The ex-M. P. undid the newspaper in which the present was folded, and took out an envelope. "There's a writ in the sir," gried the youngster; "you're served," who wish to associate with them can have an opportunity. All who remain with corrupt churches do so as a matter of choice, and not of necessity; and because they do it as a matter of choice they are guilty. It may, however, be said that every freeman in the slave States can remove to a free wet dish-cloth, which she flung after the lad,

silently to rise and leave the room, when I laid my hand upon her with an imploring gesture, and, rising, went and turned the key in the door, without violating higher requirements. Take, for example, Brother Fee. He cannot leave Ken-tucky without leaving a field where he may preach the Gospel in its purity to those who can-not have it thus preached otherwise. To preach the Gospel to the destitute is of higher obligation than to abandon a despotic and hopelessly corrupt State. He cannot preach the Gospel within the territory of the State without being under the Gospernent of the State. Government of the State. Without leaving unperformed a positively commanded duty, he must of necessity remain under a corrupt Government and it is this necessity which absolves him from guilt. If, however, he could preach the Gospel in Kentucky, and could, by choosing to have it so, live under a free Government, and one founded in estice, but should as a matter of choice remain under one of despotism, and founded in injustice, he would be guilty. The guilt would be in choosing to live under an unjust rather than a just Gov-We repeat again, it is a matter of choice, and not of necessity, that any one remains in a corrupt church—and it is this choice that involves him in guilt. In heathen lands, there are thousands who must perish eternally, unless the missionary carry them the Gospel; this he cannot do, unless he lives under a corrupt and despotic Government. In discharging his duties as a miseionary, he is under a necessity to remain under a despotic Government—and this absolves him from

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 25, 1850.

DANIEL GUINER

To the Editor of the National Era: DEAR SIR: A very important question in relation to the new Fugitive law has recently been argued in the United States Circuit Court, now in session here, held by Hon. E. M. Huntington, District Judge; and as some of your readers may feel an interest in the subject, perhaps a report

of the case may not be uninteresting JOHN NORRIS ES. ELISHA EGBERT et al. U. S. Circuit Court, District of Indiana. November

Term, 1850. This was an action of debt, brought by the \$500, the penalty prescribed by the act of 1793, respecting fugitives from labor. The suit was charges the defendants with having harbored, concealed, and rescued four fugitive slaves from the plaintiff, in St. Joseph county, Indiana. The defendants filed a general demurrer to the declaration. (Ten other suits against different per sons, in favor of the same plaintiff, were also

the following points, in support of the demurrer:

1. The act respecting fugitives from labor, adopted September 18, 1850, punishes the same offence charged in the declaration with a fine not exceeding \$1,000, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, and is therefore inconsistent with and repugnant to the act of 1793, which gives the claimant a penalty of \$500 for the same 2. The act of 1850 repeals, by implication, so

Jernegan and Niles, for defendants, insisted on

pending)

much of the act of 1793 as is inconsistent or repugnant thereto, citing the following cases: 4 Burrews, 2,026; 5 Pick., 168; 21 Pick., 373; 9 New Hampshire, 59; 2 Dana, 330, 344. 3. Such repeal puts an end to all suits pending at the time or commenced after the act of 1850, founded upon offences committed before—citing 3 Burrows, 1,456; 5 Blackford, 195; 5 Cranch, 280; 4 Yentes, 392; 5 Randolph, 657; 1 Wash.
 C. C. Rep., 81; 4 Alabama, 487; 3 Howard U. S.
 Rep., 534; 16 Peters, 362; 18 Maine, 109; 26
 Maine, 452; 1 New Hampshire, 61.

O. H. Smith, for plaintiff, insisted upon the following points:
1. The act of 1850 applies only to offences occurring after its passage.

2. The penalties prescribed by the act of 1850

penalties by law will not operate as a repeal of a

prior law, unless there is a repealing clause, which there is not in the act of 1850—citing 1 Cowper, 297; 9 Bacon's Abridgement, Bouvier's edition, page 226.
3. The planus had a rested right to the penal-ty of \$500, which the act of Congress has not

taken away.

4. The act of 1850 is merely an "amendment and supplementary" to the act of 1793, by its express terms.

J. A. Liston, for plaintiff, insisted that the two acts were not inconsistent with or repugnant to each other; that they merely adopt different modes of recovering fugitives, imposing different penal-ties on those violating the provisions of either; that a claimant can now pursue the remedy pre-scribed by the act of 1793, and if a person interfere with him in the violation of that law, he can

recover the penalty of \$500; but if he should elect to proceed under the act of 1850, a person violating that law would be punished by fine and imprisonment. The argument occupied two entire days, and the Court has taken the case under advisement until the next term, when the decision will be pronounced. There can be but little doubt that covered after September 18, 1850, for any offences

BRYANT.

OBITUARY.

act of 1793.

Died, March 20, 1850, at his residence in Pulaski, Oswego Co., N. Y., of inflammation of the lungs, Mr. RALDH FRENCH, in the 63d year of his

Mr. French possessed from his youth a weak, frail constitution. The last twenty-five years of

his life he suffered much from the asthma-some times almost to suffocation. His habits were strictly temperate in all things. Possessing an amiable, quiet, peaceful and benevolent spirit, he often overtaxed his energies in his efforts to awaken a slumbering community in behalf of the great reforms of the day, for in those reforms he was eminently a pioneer. In 1816 he became in-terested in religion. He felt that Christians of all denominations ought to and must cease oppos-ing each other, and unite in the great object of securing the world's reformation. Accordingly, he attempted, almost single-handed, to awaken an interest with regard to the evils of War. When warned to do military duty, he always refused, saying that he would never learn to shoot or butcher his fellow-men, but would pay the fine imposed by law. In 1827 he was one of the three individuals who had the moral courage to stem the universal-ity of public opinion in the place in which he lived, and to oppose, with uncompromising hos-tility, every use of intoxicating liquors as a bev-erage. He was one of those who first formed a Peace and also an Anti-Slavery Society in Pulas-ki. In view of their exceeding unpopularity, he believed that his feeble efforts were necessary to aid in their establishment. When reminded of his very feeble health, and urged to take a more pop-ular stand in his efforts to do good, he replied "No, time is too precious to court popular ap-plause, and too short to do much good." Thus he lived—ever bold, active, and daring, in the maintenance of right and the combating of wrong, to the close of his life. He then died in peace, without a struggle or a groan. The sermon preached at his funeral was founded upon the text, "Blessed are the peacemakers." His tomb-stone bears the inscription, "Blessed are the peacemakers," and we humbly trust that he is now enjoying the peacemaker's reward, as well as that of the friend to the oppressed.

three days since an Irish gentleman, whose so-licitor had vainly endeavored to serve a writ on an ex-M. P. for an Irish borough, who resides at the west end of the metropolitan suburbs, hit upon the following mode: Having sealed a stone bottle with an imposing crest, and marked it "potheen," he forwarded it by an intelligent lad of thirteen, who was previously well instructed, as a present from a friend in the West End, with directions to be delivered only to himself. The batt took. The old Irish follower, who acts as